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ROYAL ASIATI

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 26TH NOVEMBER.

"ATLAS" writes in the *World* as follows:—"I suppose that in choosing 'Ava' as the second title of his new rank, Lord Dufferin had in view the commemoration of the anexation of Burmah during his term of office as Viceroy. But why 'Ava' instead of 'Mandalay'? Ava is now a chaos of half-ruined pagodas—it had ceased many years ago to be the capital of Burmah. The term, 'the Court of Ava,' once familiar enough in English ears has long been obsolete indeed ever since the golden feet moved up by the Irrawaddi to Mandalay."

"THEEBAW" says a Rangoon paper, "is treated in a manner worse than Napoleon was at St. Helena. He is debarred from receiving visitors, and forming friendship with people who may like to console him in his misery. Burmans, who choose to go and see Theebaw should be allowed to do so, care, of course, being taken to see that they carried no written communications from him to Burmah. "We hope," says our Rangoon contemporary, "His Excellency the Viceroy will relax the strict rules that govern the seclusion of unfortunate Theebaw."

KUNWAR HARNAM SINGH, C. I. E., has been appointed by the Talukdars of Lucknow to bear their congratulations and kindly wishes to the Marquis of Dufferin, and their appreciation of his Excellency's distinguished services as Viceroy of India, and also to present their salutations to the in-coming Viceroy.

MR. DHURANDHAR, of the Indore High Court, has been appointed Chief Justice of Indore, and Mr. G. R. Kirloskar, a Vakil of the Bombay High Court, has been appointed to act as Second Judge.

THE animosity which exists between different political parties in France, and specially between the Boulangists and Republicans, is becoming serious. Charges of peculation and jobbery against certain members of the Chamber of Deputies are being published and the Boulangists and Conservatives accuse M. Floquet of meditating a *coup d'etat*.

AN interesting discovery is reported from Chunar, the Military Works Department having chanced upon a cave-temple supposed to be two thousand years old with images of Hindu gods and some inscriptions.

IT is said that one of the first points which will probably occupy the attention of the new President of the Gwalior Council is the urgent necessity for reform in the matter of the dealings of the Durbar and its subordinates with dacoits, especially in the western and southern divisions of the State, where decoity is a very profitable profession.

AN interesting memorial of a melancholy occurence has been brought to India by M. Dauvergne. He passed over the spot where Mr. Dalgleish was murdered, and found the blood-stains on the snow, and a piece of the scarf which Dalgleish was wearing at the time. This was stained with blood, and had marks of sword cuts. It had evidently become frozen to the spot by the congealed blood while Dalgleish was lying there; and when the body was carried away, it was so firmly embedded that a part was either torn or had to be cut off. M. Dauvergne searched the spot to see if any relics remained of Dalgleish's faithful dog, which was clubbed to death after his master had been murdered, but the wolves had left nothing. Other highly interesting memorials are photographs which M. Dauvergne succeeded in taking of groups of the tribes, Chinese subjects, through whose passes he was fortunately allowed to proceed; and a photograph of the Central Asian Railway being laid over the sand by two regiments of Russian infantry.

AFTER consulting Commissioners of Divisions and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, the Bengal Government has come to the conclusion that no amendment of the Factory Act XV. of 1881 is required, so far as this province is concerned. A report to this effect has been made to the Government of India. The enquiry has elicited that there are now 90 factories in Bengal—32 in the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, 31 in Howrah, 8 in Calcutta, and the rest in some districts. Since the introduction of the Act, there have been 1,561 accidents, of which 3 proved fatal.

TUESDAY, 27TH NOVEMBER.

AN important question has been raised in reference to voting at municipal elections at Bombay. Under the new Act no person is entitled to be placed on the voter's list who is not a graduate of some University in British India or the United Kingdom. Medical gentlemen who have gained diplomas at the Royal College maintain that both at home and here they are treated on the same footing as graduates, and that the intention of the Act was to give them the right of voting. But the Municipal Commissioner rules otherwise, and the medical men propose agitating for an amendment.

IT was proposed that to provide funds for the carrying out of the scheme for an improved system of water-supply to the town of Madras the Government of India be asked to accord their sanction to the utilization of the sinking fund, which has been accumulating for repayment of the water works loans obtained from them, the amount to be allotted annually thereafter for the purpose being increased, so that the lump sum might be paid up by the time stipulated, and also that a tax be levied on tobacco. We now hear that the Government of India have objected to the accumulations of the sinking fund being utilized for the purpose, as they consider such a proceeding wrong in principle, but have accorded their sanction to the levey of a tax on tobacco up to a maximum of 11 annas a pound, and have directed the Madras Government to proceed with the legislation if necessary for bringing the tax into force.

A REMARKABLE instance of the detection of two murderers by a monkey is reported in the *Morning Post*. The following are the particulars:—"Another murder is reported to have been committed some way off Wynaad, in which a monkey detected the murderer. It appears that a juggler with his wife, a goat and two monkeys, were attacked by two Moplahs, who killed all except the male monkey, which escaped, and buried the bodies in the jungle. The male monkey took its station upon a big tree, watched everything, and when a constable passed by, the animal made after him, laid hold of the man's leg and dragged him to the place where the bodies were buried. The bodies were exhumed after which the monkey showed the way to a hut which the murderers had entered. Not finding them the animal took the constable in another direction, and suddenly ran at full speed and seized a Moplah, who was going to bathe, near a tank, by the neck, and waited till the constable arrived. This led to the detection of the murderers, who have been brought to Calicut.

AT a meeting, held at Belvedere, on Monday last, it was resolved that all respectable Native ladies in the Mofussil should be requested to sign the address to be presented to Lady Dufferin.

THERE is a rumour in Bombay that Lord Reay has demanded the record of cases in every instance in which the High Court may confirm the sentence of death. The relations between the Bombay Government and the local High Court have been strained for some time.

A YOUNG Burmese Prince has been placed in charge of Mr. Gordon, the head master of the Bereily College. He knows neither Hindustani nor English, and his teachers do not know Burmese. His education is being conducted by means of signs.

THE Najibabad Riot case has entered upon an unusual phase. In September last, a mob of Mahomedans, carrying a *tázia* by a route through which the local officials had forbidden it to be taken, came into conflict with the police, and, refusing to disperse when called upon, were fired into, with the result that two Mahomedans were killed and three wounded. On the 20th of October the Local Government gazetted a Resolution in which the conduct of the rioters was condemned and the action of the officials approved. Forty of the rioters, who are now on their trial, have petitioned the Government of India, through their counsel, a Mr Henry Vansittart, to remove their case beyond the limits of the North-West Provinces, for hearing in some Court situated in Bengal, Madras or Bombay, on the ground that the act of the Lieutenant-Governor having already pronounced an opinion adverse to the accused, would operate to their prejudice in any of the local tribunals.

WEDNESDAY, 28TH NOVEMBER.

A RESOLUTION on the report on the administration of the Police department for the year 1887 has been published. The actual expenditure for the financial year 1887-88 was Rs. 40,27,968 against Rs. 40,33,658 in 1886-87. The total strength of the Police, including Railway Police, was 23,356. The cost of the Police employed on purely Police work is approximately estimated at Rs. 26,05,943, or 7·6 pies per head of population. The reports show how distasteful town duty is to the Police. In Howrah there were 62 resignations among 309 men in the town police, while there were only 16 out of 247 in the district. In Dacca the town suppiled 100 out of 113 resignations for the whole district. It is difficult to draw any definite conclusions on the subject of Rural Police from the extracts from divisional and district reports, strung together without much method by the Inspector-General. It is alleged that in some districts of the Presidency and Dacca Divisions the chowkidars are too independent of the Police to be of much assistance in investigations. There seems indeed to be a general complaint that the rural Police are still far from being such useful auxiliaries of the regular Police as they ought to be, and the Commissioner of Chittagong is of opinion that the amending Chowkidari Act has effected no improvement in this respect.

THE Resolution further says:—"A new system of chowkidari parades, which should lead to better reporting, has been introduced, under which men belonging to the same village no longer attend on the same day; so that a man going on Tuesday, for instance, cannot be certain how much information has been given by another chowkidar belonging to his village who went on Monday. The subject of getting better reporting from chowkidars, is one to which the efforts of district officers may usefully be directed. It is by keeping the regular police fully informed of the movements of criminals and bad characters, and of the occurrence of crime, that chowkidars can best fulfil their functions as the lowest link in the chain required for the repression of crime, and Colonel Ramsay has shown formerly in Patna and of late in Monghyr how much can be done by systematic attention to place the system of reporting on a better footing, and how useful such reporting may be made. No measures, however, can effect much good unless the chowkidars are regularly paid. There has indeed been some change for the better in this respect, as on the last day of 1887 only 8,183 chowkidars were in arrears for four months and over, against 9,002 in 1886; but there is still, in many places, great room for improvement, and District Magistrates should devote the utmost attention to securing the punctual payment of their chowkidars."

THE Czar visited Baku last month, when, to add to the glory of the occasion and to impress the world with the power of the Muscovite, six fire-worshippers fire-worshipped before the Czar and three English special correspondents were arrested and made uncomfortable by the Czar's police. The six fire-worshippers were invited by the Russian authorities to spend a month in the country and to show off generally. They are supposed to be subjects of the Empress and ought to be Parsees. "But" says the *Pioneer*, "we are assured that, though they wore Persian dress, their foreheads are painted and they appear to possess distinctly Hindu names, though these have been barbarously mutilated after passing through Russian hands. Of the six given we can only recognise "Davidas Brahmin" and "Daildass Biraki" which may be *bairagi*. What a Brahmin has to do with fire-worshipping in public is not very clear.

A NUMBER of discharged Italian workmen at Blidah having become disorderly, French troops were called out to quell the disturbance and disperse the men and in doing so they fired, killing and wounding four.

THE Sultan is still very ill and unable to attend to any State duties.

THURSDAY, 29EH NOVEMBER.

NOTWITHSTANDING the death of Col. Prejevalsky at Verno-, the Russian exploding expedition will proceed on its journey.

THE expedition under Wissmann for the relief of Emin Pasha leaves Berlin immediately and proceeds to the interior of Africa.

ON Tuesday night about thirteen miles from Ujjain, the Government mail-cart was *looted* by robbers, and the mails and passengers' luggage were carried away. A Parsee gentleman and his servants were severely beaten and wounded. It is hoped the authorities of the Gwalior State will be called upon by the Political Officer concerned to discover the perpetrators promptly.

THE Maharaja of Travancore. accompanied by his Dewan and other officers, has gone to Madras to be present at the forthcoming investiture.

TWO new Bank Agencies are to be opened at Rangoon simultaneously, by the Hong-Kong Bank and the Agra Bank. The opening of the Mandalay Railway is not to take place, however, until the 5th of February, and then only if the work goes smoothly, and without hindrance in the interval.

THE following appears in the *Indian Spectator*: "That letter written by the Duke of Connaught from Egypt to his mother, and which has found its way to the newspapers, shows how beautiful has been the home life of the Queen. Of this we knew something, as we also knew how well deserved has been the happiness of the Queen-Mother in her children. What is not so well or so generally known is the fondness of the soldier-prince for his profession, his love of duty in its hard concrete form. How few are the scions of royalty in India, enjoying camp life with all its privations, with a biscuit and a glass of water for their meal and perhaps the bare ground for their bed, and fretting under the wise solicitude of a commandant. Even in this country the Duke and the Duchess like nothing so well as roughing it. Where work is to be done they never fear catching the midday train, with the heat of the sun and the noise and hubbub of native passengers. This is as much of an example for European carpet knights, with a morbid horror of every thing Indian, as for mushroom millionaires amongst our own people, whose life is gilded slavery, making them miserable in the pursuit of idle pleasure, and useless to the world."

THE circumstances which gave rise to the word "Agnostic" have recently been thus described:—"The now extinct Metaphysical Society—which numbered among its members, in addition to some leading lights of the sceintific, literary and political world, such as Huxley, Tyndall, Matthew Arnold, Gladstone and Lowe, several Catholics, two of whom were in turn chairmen of the Soceity—was responsible for the invention of the word. Several meetings, preliminary to the constitution of the Society, were held in 1869, some at the house of the editor of the *Nineteenth Century* at Clapham, and others at the house of the late distinguished Dr. Stanley, the Deanery, at Westminster. On one of these occasions, Huxley said that far from being an atheist, his faith could not be better expressed than by the inscription on the Athenian altar, which St. Paul took as the text of his sermon at the Areopagus, 'Agnosto Theo.' He could not pretend to say what the Ultimate Power was like. He regarded it as an enigma, which he could not venture to characterise; but far from denying its existence, he recognised it, though he held its nature to be unknown and perhaps inscrutable. He wished to call himself an Agnostic."

THE Bengal Government proposes to help in a small way to improve the cultivation of the potato in the Darjiling district, and has sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 500 for the purpose.

A GRAND Christmas tree, on the art union principle, will be held here on or about the twelfth night, 1889. The value of the chief present will be an estate on the hills with a charming residence, valued at Rs. 32,000. A portion of the proceeds will be given to the Convalescent Home for Europeans in the Hills.

THE serious illness of Cardinal Newman is announced. He is now in his eighty-eighth year, and is, it is to be feared, slowly sinking.

THE Military correspondent of the *Times of India* relates a rather interesting event which took place lately in Italy. A young man had received at the battle of Solferino a wound from a bullet in the forehead. The wound quickly healed, and he received the medal for military valour. Last May, twenty-nine years after the battle, the neighbourhood of the wound began to swell, and the doctors, supposing that some of the bone was coming out, decided on an operation. After removing some bony fragments the operators found to their astonishment the projectile itself, which the man had actually carried for twenty-nine years without knowing that it was there. The ball had to be extracted in pieces during an operation which lasted two hours and a half. The patient is however recovering.

FRIDAY, 30TH NOVEMBER.

THE Journal of the Constantinople Chamber of Commerce describes the industrial uses of old boots and shoes which are thrown out into the streets or into ashpits. After being collected they are ripped open and the leather is subjected to a treatment which renders it a pliable mass, from which a kind of artistic leather is derived. This in appearaece resembles the best Cordovan leather. In the United States patterns are stamped on this, while in France it is used to cover trunks and boxes. The old boots and shoes are also treated in another way by which they are converted into new ones. The prisoners in Central France are employed in this way, the old shoes coming chiefly from Spain.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN is reported to have issued a Confidential Circular, forbidding Government servants in the N. W. P. and Oudh to subscribe towards any movement of political character.

THE Madras High Court has delivered judgment in the sensational Ross-Morgan case, in which Mr. Morgan applied for the revocation of the sanction, given to Mr. Ross by the District Judge of South Malabar to prosecute him for giving false evidence. The Court observed with regret that Mr. Ross had acted in this matter of a petition for sanction with indiscretion, to use no harsher term, and that he had no reasonable and probable cause to take criminal proceedings against Mr. Morgan. The Court was strongly of opinion that the sanction to prosecute Mr. Morgan should not have been applied for or granted.

THE Bengal Government has sanctioned an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,47,477 for the survey and settlement of the Angul Estate in Cuttack.

THE health of the King of the Netherlands is such that his life is despaired of. He is suffering from an affection of the throat. Upon his decease the absorption of Duchy of Luxemburg by Germany is inevitable.

THE man in the moon is one of the most popular and perhaps one of the most ancient superstitions in the world. The name is given to the dark lines and spots which are visible to the naked eye upon the surface of the moon. It is said that these lines and spots are the figure of a man leaning on a fork, on which he carries a bundle of thorns or brushwood, for taking which on a Sunday he was confined in the moon. With the Italians Cain appears to have been the offender. The Jews have some Talmudical story to the effect that Jacob is in the moon, and they believe that his face is visible. Bishop Wilkins writes that "as for the form of those spots, some of the vulgar think they represent a man, and poets guess 'tis the boy Endymion whose company she loves so well that she carries him with her; others will have it only to be the face of a man, as the moon is usually pictured; but Albertus thinks rather that it represents a lion with his tail towards the east and his head to the west; and some others have thought it to be much like a fox; and certainly it is as much like a lion as that in the Zodiake, or as Ursa Major is like a bear."

THE cost of the Parnell Commission is put down at £900 a day; and it is stated that the *Times'* list of witnesses numbers 180, while the other side will call almost as many. Of this sum, the share falling to the *Times* is estimated at £500. The expense to the Parnellites hitherto is put down at less than half that sum. It is said that the shorthand reporter alone costs £40 a day. The Attorney-General's brief is marked 1,500 guineas, and receives £100 a day in addition. Sir Henry James's retainer and daily pay are rather more modest; £75 and £50 are what is respectively paid per diem to Sir Henry and Mr. Murphy. The other counsel for the *Times*, Mr. Atkinson and Ronan, each receives £30 or £40 a day.

THE concessaion for working the Burmah Ruby Mines has been granted to Messrs. Streeter and Co., who will pay a rent of four lakhs annually to Government, besides one-sixth of the profits.

THE Porte is debating the question of despatching Turkish troops to Suakim.

THE first petroleum well will be sunk in a few days by the Syndicate to whom concessions have been granted at Futtehgurh near Rawul Pindee.

SATURDAY, 1ST DECEMBER.

THE Lahore paper is "pleased to announce that his Highness the Maharaja of Jummoo and Cashmere has asked for the services of two native gentlemen thoroughly trained in the British service, who will be appointed to his State Council. It is understood that an offer has been made to, and accepted by, Rai Bahadoor Pundit Surja Kaul, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, and at present senior Native Assistant to the Agent of the Governor-General in Beluchistan, where the Pundit is most favourably known and highly valued as an officer of great experience, ability, integrity and impartiality. The second appointment to the Council will be filled probably by an official of proved ability and high standing from one of the States in Central India."

THE Emperor William is suffering from a bad cold, which keeps him indoors.

THE case brought by the police against certain Hindus in Berhampore for an offence against sections 145, 147 and 151 of the Penal Code is continuing, the evidence given being of a most sensational character. Among the defendants were 18 Hindu gentlemen of rank and position. The principal witness for the prosecution was Mr. Wintle, assistant superintendent of Police, who deposed that on the day of the disturbance he had been mobbed, and his orders for the meb to desperse had been disobeyed. Threatening language, but no violence, had been used towards him, and the road was encumbered with idols. In Cross-examination he stated that at first the crowd was respectful, but afterwards became excited. They placed their idols on the ground and some of the defendants would not give him passage. He thought some one had struck his horse, and he threatened to use his sword. Those carrying the idols then left, leaving the idols on the ground. The sub-inspector and head constable deposed that Mr. Wintle wanted to jump his mare over the sacred idols; but desisted from doing so on the representation of the sub-inspector. The Hindus said they would strike the police if they defiled their idols. It is said, a memorial is to be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor on the matter, and that a civil suit for damages for defilement of sacred idols and illegal interference in a religious procession has been instituted. In the meantime the Magistrate has given a decision in the case stating that as the evidence did not support the charge, he would enlarge the defendants on their own recognizance on bail, pending a reply from the Commissioner to whom he had reported the matter.

SIGNS of a severe winter are apparent at Cashmere. During the last week snow has covered the surrounding hill-sides. The weather is broken and cloudy, with occasi onal thunder; while on Sunday last a thin coating of snow lay over the whole Valley.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET).

(SESSION 1888-9.)

LECTURE by Babu Asutosh Mukerjee, M. A., F. R. A. S., F. R. S. E. on *Monday*, the *3rd December* 4 P. M

Subject: Theory of Analytic Functions. Curvature.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J. C. I. E. on *Monday* the *3rd December* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Some Phenomena of Chromatic (Coloured) Polarization Explained.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father de Penaranda, S. J. on *Wednesday*, the *5th December* at 7 P. M.

Subject: Comets and Shooting Stars.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday* the *6th December* at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Chromium, Manganese and Zinc.

LECTURE by Babu Mahendra Nath Ray, M. A., on *Friday* the *7th December* at 4 P. M.

Subject: The Principles of Energy. Conservation of Energy (Continued.)

LECTURE by Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the *8th December* at 4 P. M.

Subject: Compounds of Carbon (continued.)

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
Honorary Secretary.

December 1st, 1888.

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The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1888.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MARQUESS OF DUFFERIN.

II.

THE first and most important project of law which engaged the attention of the Marquess of Dufferin was the Bengal Tenancy Bill. It did not originate with him. It was the outcome of a state of feeling which agitated the mind of Government for 80 years. The Government of Bengal was at the brink of bankruptcy for a long time in the last century when, after many experiments, the scheme of the Permanent Settlement of the land revenue was resorted to to save the Government from its embarassments. It was ushered in amidst general rejoicings and to the well-being of the State and the people. It brought in peace, prosperity and plenty where there were before grinding tyranny and the most woeful suffering and poverty. The prosperity of the people, however, in a few years produced a feeling of revulsion against the Permanent Settlement in the minds of the majority of the rulers of the land, and many were the plans suggested for its repeal. In 1836 Mr. Halliday went the length of recording a minute suggesting that the Government should adopt every means in its power to undo the Settlement by bringing on auction sales and buying up Zemindaries at a nominal price. A good many of the Khasmahals came to the hands of Government in this way; but the sale law had not so comprehensive an effect as seriously to endanger the permanency of the Settlement. The pledges given were too binding and the Zemindar could not be brought too readily under the screw. A plan was thereupon adopted by which the land could be transferred to the ryots and then to subject the ryots to the screw of taxation without coming under the purview immediately of the pledges given to the Zemindars. Act X with its scheme of "occupancy right" was the immediate fruit of this scheme. Then followed the Road Cess the Chowkidari Cess, the Public Works Cess, and lastly, under the plea of providing facilities for the collection of rents the measure, originally called the Rent Bill, but subsequently the Bengal Tenancy Bill, was matured. In all this Lord Dufferin had no hand; but he had ample opportunities to judge of the bearings of the proposed measure and in accepting it as the most important measure of legislation of his reign, he must be responsible for the injustice that has been done to the Zemindars by that law. This is not the place to discuss the merits of the law at length; but it may be noticed that both Lord Dufferin and the in-coming Viceroy denounce Lord Ashburton's Act which provides for the buying up of tenancy-holdings by tenants at a valuation of 18 years' purchase in Ireland as ruinous to the landlords, and here in India Lord Dufferin has provided the utmost facility for transferring the lands of the Zemindars to the ryots under the fiction of "occupancy rights" without any money compensation whatever.

Measures of a similar character have been passed by the legislature for the transferring of the land from the Zemindars to the ryots in Oudh and the Punjab. In all these measures the most prominent fact is that there is no protection afforded against the Government enhancing the responsibility of the Zemindars, by making them the unpaid collectors of Government Cesses and liable for the defaults of the tenants under them. We have heard a great deal about the strict justice of Lord Dufferin's rule, and would have been glad if there had been nothing of dark shade to obscure the face of these leading legal measures of his reign.

We approach the subject of Lord Dufferin's dealings with his neighbours with much reluctance. The conquest of Upper Burmah cannot be justified under any clause of the Decalogue. A weak and impotent Prince, perfectly inoffensive as far as his neighbours were concerned, had property which the European merchants of Lower Burmah coveted, and he was pounced upon without any regard to the provisions of international law and even without a formal declaration of war. The Prince was then thrown into prison where he died, and his subjects are to this day being shot as dakoits and their villages burned under the plea of their harbouring dakoits. The only justification for all these wrongs as far as we can see, was the weakness of the Prince and his utter incapability of resisting oppression, for whilst Lord Dufferin was carrying on his warfare with a high hand in Upper Burmah, we saw him acting very meekly in the North-West where the Russians were doing things with a high hand at Panjdeh.

We have on more than one occasion commented upon the measures against the Tibetans. The Raja of Sikkim never admitted any fealty to the British Government, nor paid any tribute, but his misfortune was that he was even weaker than Theebaw and had more respect for his northern neighbours of Tibet than for those in south. This gave rise to the plea of his not always dwelling at the capital of his principality, or in other words, he liked to go too often to his father-in-law's house. For this liking on his part, our Government rushed to an inglorious, expensive and useless war which has brought in no money in return.

We know not all the details of the cause of the invasion of the Black Mountains in the North-Western frontier, but no humane person could can during the past month have had his breakfast seasoned with daily reports of helpless families fleeing away and their homes and villages being burnt and pillaged by the invaders, without a feeling of disgusting horror. We doubt exceedingly if this subject would form an interesting chapter in the administration of Lord Dufferin. At present we feel that it it contributes not a little to the financial pressure on the State exchequer.

The problem of foreign policy is always a complicated one, dependent as it is on factors which are mostly unkown to the outside world. It would therefore be rash to pronounce a judgment in such cases until all the evidence has been produced. It will not be long before the official history of Lord Dufferin's administration will be given to the public, and then we shall have ample means to judge equitably; but this is a plea of suspension of judgment and not a vindication, much less a justification of the propriety of the measure. These remarks apply also to the measures adopted for the military works undertaken for the protection of the North Western frontier. It is certain that the expenditure on them has been ruinously heavy, but the value of them as protective works, "dissipating some formidable dangers," in the language of Lord Dufferin, is quite problemetical, and, therefore, they cannot be brought forward as evidence in support of the pæans of praise which were sung in March last by the admirers of Lord Dufferin. Increased taxation always implies increased suffering for the poorer classes of the people, and it can be justified only by demonstrating their imperative necessity for the protection of the country from foreign aggression. But even with that demonstration we do not possess the material which we could use to prove the success of the administration. This will be found elsewhere, and we must wait till another opportunity to dwell upon the problem.

UTILIZATION OF THE ARMIES OF THE NATIVE STATES.

THE reader will recollect that when the Nizam of Hydrabad offered sixty lakhs of rupees as a free gift to the Government of India for strenthening the North-Western Frontier we expressed a strong opinion that the offer should not be accepted, and remarked that the feudatory chiefs might participate in the defence of the Empire in other and better ways. We suggested that this noble object would be best attained by utilizing the armies of the Native States for the defence of the Empire. The Government of India was pleased to accept our suggestion. During the past Simla season a Committee consisting of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and of General George Chesney, the Military Member of the Executive Council, was appointed to consider what practical measures the Government of India should take to avail itself of the offers made by the various Native Princes to assist in the defence of the North Western Frontier. The committee proposed that these loyal offers should be utilized by requesting a number of the principal States to maintain a certain portion of their armed forces in a condition of readiness for active service, and worked out a scheme to give effect to this proposal.

On the occasion of his recent visit to Patiala Lord Dufferin publicly announced the measures which the Government of India has decided upon adopting with the view of utilizing the armies of the Native States for the defence of the Empire. His Lordship began by bearing emphatic testimony to the loyalty of the feudatory chiefs of India. He said:—"You are all aware that three years ago, when war seemed imminent upon our North-Western Frontier, the Native Princes of India, both in the south and in the north, both Hindus and Mahomedans, came forward in a body to place at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government all the resources of their States. Hostilities were then happily averted; but the feeling shown by the Native Princes could not be misunderstood, and I am convinced that their attitude in this crisis of our affairs not only created a very favourable impression in England, but produced a very striking effect in other countries. Again, last year, the year of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, the rulers of many Native States seized the opportunity of offering to contribute in a very liberal manner towards the defence of the Empire, and their offers excited universal approval both at home and abroad. Prominent among the Princes who came forward on both occasions were the chiefs of the Punjab (the frontier province) who had already stood by the British Government more than once in the hour of trouble, and whose brave troops had fought and bled by the side of their English fellow-subjects. I remember with deep gratification—and they must remember with pride—that only ten years ago a contingent from the Frontier States marched to the Afghan frontier and did its duty well under circumstances of great hardship and difficulty. Some among those around me wear on their breasts the medals earned by them for service then rendered to their Sovereign and country." This public and generous recognition of the loyalty of the feudatory chiefs by the representative of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, will be duly appreciated by the Native Princes, and it will surely make a most favourable impression upon them. Lord Dufferin thus explained the practical measures which the Government of India devised for making the Native States participate in the defence of the Empire. Those chiefs who have good fighting material in their armies will be invited to maintain a portion of those armies in such a high state of efficiency as will make them fit to go into action side by side with Imperial troops. The Government of India, we are glad to find, will not ask a Native Prince to keep a larger force of this description than it can afford to support. We are strongly of opinion that this condition should be carefully and steadily kept in view. Nothing should be done which may create a belief among the Native Princes that the Government desires to take an undue advantage of their loyalty in order to throw upon them an excessive burden. We have no doubt that the Chiefs selected will regard the acceptance of their offers as an honourable distinction, provided the whole thing be managed with discretion and tact. The Government of India will give the Native States such help as will enable them to improve a portion of their armies. British officers, specially selected, will be placed at their disposal as advisers and inspectors. These officers will have their head-quarters in British territory and will visit the several States in turn. Their first duty will of course be to advise each Chief upon the best method to be adopted in organizing the regiments to be maintained on a war footing, and their function afterwards will be to inspect those regiments from time to time. To assist in the practical training of the troops drill instructors from the regular army will be lent to the Native States. Particular care will have to be taken in choosing these men with a due regard to race and caste as well as compe-

tency. The Government of India has, moreover, resolved to arm the selected troops of Native States *with Snider rifles*, and in the case of the Punjab to give each Chief a battery of four guns. The present of a battery to each of the Punjab chiefs seems, at first sight, to be an important concession; but we must not forget what the *Pioneer* points out, namely, that detached batteries are not likely to be of much practical use in these days of massed guns.

Such are the broad features of the scheme which the Government of India has devised for utilizing a portion of the armies of the Native States. The scheme has our hearty approval. The arming of the cavalry and infantry of the selected States with breech-loaders will undoubtedly have a good effect and make the chiefs feel that they are trusted. We do not, however, see any reason why the Government should not issue Martini-Henry rifles to the armies in the Feudatory States when the process of arming the Native Infantry regiments with the weapon has been going on for some years past. We need hardly say that the success of the scheme will depend entirely upon the manner it is practically carried out. The whole thing will have to be done with great wisdom and caution. Everything that is calculated to raise suspicion in the minds of the Native Princes should be most carefully avoided. The British officers who will be appointed as advisers and inspectors to help the chiefs in organizing and maintaining the troops selected for service, should be chosen with the greatest possible care. These officers should be strictly warned against assuming a dictatorial spirit towards the rulers of the States which they visit. They should not consider themselves as masters of the Princes, as British Residents and Political Agents do. We have from the first held the view that if the noble scheme which Lord Dufferin recently inaugurated at Patiala be wisely carried out it would not only stimulate the loyalty of the feudatory chiefs by making them feel that they are no longer distrusted; but it will at the same time provide congenial occupation for a large class of men whose exclusion from anything like a suitable career is an admitted reproach to British rule. We cordially join with Lord Dufferin in hoping that the scheme devised by his Lordship's Government for utilizing a portion of the armies of the Native States will lead the fundatory chiefs to feel how highly their Gracious Suzerain appreciates their loyalty and attachment to her throne and person.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION
III.

WE showed in our previous article on this subject that the reduction of Provincial allotments which it is proposed to effect from the next financial year, would compel Local Governments to impose additional burdens upon the people. In 1887 fresh contracts were made with the Provincial Governments, who have required to surrender about 50 lakhs for the benefit of the Imperial Treasury. It was then understood that the arrangements then made would last for five years. But for this distinct understanding the Local Governments would not have so easily parted with half-a-crore of rupees from their incomes. They believed that by developing their revenues and practising economies they would be able to make up the loss in five years. But they will have to make further sacrifices next year, and what is worse, they are threatened with perpetual reductions. Lord Cross scouts the notion that the arrangements made with the Provincial Governments are in the nature of contracts or agreements entered into for a term of years; and that it is only in the event of abnormal disasters, such as war or famine, that any interference with the Provincial Governments is justifiable. His Lordship's idea is that contracts made for a term of years hold out no sufficient inducements to Provincial economy. He thinks that for the purpose of making the Local Governments reduce expenditure, it is necessary to retrench their incomes to the almost possible extent. In holding this view Lord Cross forgets that when the Local Governments find it impossible to make the two ends meet, they will impose additional burdens upon the people.

In order to give effect to the view of the Secretary of State that the arrangements between the Imperial and Provincial Governments must not be regarded as contracts entered into for a term of years the Government of India has devised a new scheme. This scheme provides that, in lieu of the assignment of a specific share of the several Revenue heads, the entire revenues of each Province should be made over to the management of the Provincial Government, subject to the obligation to contribute a percentage towards the general Imperial expenditure. The proposal of the Supreme Government is, that the Civil revenue and the Civil expenditure of each Province be handed over to each Provincial Government on a Provincial contract, the condition of the contract being that a certain percentage of the Revenue be retained for Provincial uses, and that the balance be credited to the Imperial Account to meet the general expenditure of the Empire. The Financial Department has calculated that the percentage of Revenue required to meet Provincial expenditure in Bengal is 18·72, in the North-Western Provinces 17·32, in Madras 22·24, in Bombay 30·93. The proposed new form of the contract is that the percentage above indicated should be allowed to the various provinces out of their net revenues under all heads. This proportion would be used by them to meet Provincial expenditure and the rest would be available for the expenditure classed as Imperial. The proposal, at first sight, seems to be based on a thoroughly sound principle. We have always condemned the so called decentralization scheme, which the Strachey Brothers persuaded Lord Mayo to introduce 18 years ago. This scheme, even with the modifications made in 1877 and 1882 has been nothing better than a *ticcadari* system. Under its operation the Imperial Government maintained its prior claims upon the receipts of the main Revenue Department, and set apart only so much of its revenues as it considered sufficient for the purpose to meet the expenditure of the Civil Departments placed under Provincial control. There can be no doubt that under a sound decentralization system the Imperial Government would hand over to the Provincial Governments the management of the entire revenues and require them to contribute their quotas towards the payment of the charges for which it is responsible. The old system of Provincial contracts was neither logical nor reasonable. The proposed new form of the contract under which Provincial Governments will be required to contribute their quotas towards the payment of the expenditure classed as Imperial, is undoubtedly a great improvement upon the old system. But we feel bound to say that this improvement is only apparent and not real; and that, as a matter of fact, the practical working of the new system would be much worse than that of the much-abused *ticcadari* system. The Government of India in its circular letter to the Local Governments dated the 2nd October last, observes:—"The intention is that the contract be made not for a term of five years only, but that it be a continuous one subject to revision from time to time according to the necessities of Imperial Expenditure; the said revision being carried out upon a system of assessment, instead of upon an independent consideration and discussion of possible economies on each province separately. The proposal is that the percentage fixed at the beginning of the contract *shall be liable to alteration, whenever necessary, from time to time; and the probability is that that alteration will, so long as present financial circumstances last, be in the direction of reduction.*" The italics are ours. The observations we have just quoted clearly show what are the real intentions of Lord Cross, or, in other words of Sir John Strachey. It is all very well to say that the entire revenues will be made over to the management of the Provincial Government, subject to the obligation to contribute a percentage towards the general Imperial expenditure. This arrangement would, undoubtedly, have been a very great boon if the percentage which the Local Governments will have to contribute towards the payment of the Imperial charges had been a *fixed* one. But the fact remains that such percentage under the new arrangement will be liable to vary from time to time according to the necessities of the Imperial Treasury. It will be remembered that while Finance Minister of India, Sir John Strachey, under Lyttonian rule, more than once appealed to the Provincial Governments for very large pecuniary assistance, and these Governments were obliged to respond to his calls to the best of their power. These sacrifices were made to the Local Governments at a time of "abnormal disaster" when a terrible and wide-spread famine was devastating many parts of the country and a costly war was going on beyond the frontier. But the course followed in 1879-80 under the pressure of exceptional circumstances, will now be pursued almost every year; and with this difference that whereas the Imperial Government *begged* the Local Governments in 1879-80 for pecuniary assistance, it will be able, under the proposed new contract, to *exact* as much from the Provincial revenues as it pleased. In the present financial position of the Empire the Provincial Governments will be required every year to make considerable sacrifices, and they must meet their deficits by imposing additional burdens upon the people. The idea of Sir John Strachey who holds that the odium of introducing fresh taxation should be thrown upon the Local Governments will thus be fully carried out.

The expenditure classed as Imperial amounts to 41 crores of rupees—namely 20½ crores in India and 13½ millions sterling in England. For meeting this enormous expenditure the revenues at the disposal of the Supreme Government come up to 21½ crores—*viz*; about 7¼ crores from Salt, 6 crores from Opium, one crore from Customs and 7 crores from Railways. The Provincial Governments must, therefore, provide the remaining 19½ crores out of the revenues the administration of which is to be made over to them. They are, in fact, required to contribute 70 or 80 per cent of their net revenues at the beginning of the contract. Had this arrangement been a permanent one, or even if it had been made for a term of years, much could have been said in favour of it, and it would have been a move in the right direction. But from what has been said above it will be seen that the Civil Departments placed under Provincial control will be starved, unless strenuous exertions are made to reduce the Imperial expenditure. The Home charges now exceed 13½ millions sterling while thirty years ago they were only four millions. The East India Company maintained nearly as large a European army as that now stationed in India, but the cost is now enormously greater owing mainly to the burdens entailed by pensions and the Short Service system. It is absolutely necessary that vigorous measures should be taken to reduce expenditure both here and in England, otherwise it would be impossible to restore the equilibrium of the Indian finances except by an increase of taxation, which would be a source of serious political danger.

REPRESENTATIVE INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA.

IN the speech delivered by the Viceroy at St. Andrews Dinner on Friday night there are two central ideas in the remarks he made on the subject of Representative Institutions for India to which we would draw the attention of our readers. These two ideas are: 1st, that Representative Government, in the sense of Parliamentary Government, is not suited to the present circumstances of India: 2nd, that the educated classes of India should be more largely associated with their rulers in the conduct of the affairs of the country. In developing the first idea His Excellency referred to the force of circumstances which necessitated the maintenance of *a strong uncompromising despotism* in the country in the earlier stages of England's connection with India. As soon, however, as the circumstances of the case permitted, sucessive statesmen, both in England and in India itself, employed themselves from time to time in softening the severity of the system under which British dominion was originally established, and strenuous efforts were repeatedly made not only to extend to her Majesty's subjects in India the same civil rights and privileges which are enjoyed by Her Majesty's subjects in Great Britain

but to admit them, as far as was possible, to a share in the management of their own affairs. The proof of this is plainly seen in our legal codes which secure to all her Majesty's subjects without distinction of race or creed or class equality before the law. It is found in the establishment of Local Legislative Councils a quarter of a century ago, wherein a certain number of leading natives were associated with the Government in enacting measures suitable to local wants. It lies at the basis of the great principle of decentralised finance, which has prepared the way for the establishment of increased local responsibility. It received a most important development in the Municipal legislation of Lord Northbrook's administration. It took a still fuller and more perfect expression during the administration of Lord Ripon in the Municipal and Local Boards Acts; and it has acquired a further illustration in the recommendations of the Public Service Commission recently sent to England by the Government of India, in accordance with which more than a hundred officers hitherto reserved to the Covenated Service would be thrown open to the Provincial Service, and thus placed within the reach of the natives of India. Now it is proposed in some quarters to take a further step in advance by the application to India of democratic methods of Government and the adoption of a Parliamentory system which England herself has only reached by slow degrees and through the discipline of many centuries of preparation.

In the first place, says his Excellency, the whole scheme is eminently unconstitutional; for the essence of constitutional Government is that responsibility and power should remain in the same hands, and the idea of irresponsible Councils, whose members could never be called to account for their acts in the way in which an opposition can be called to account in a constitutional country, arresting the march of Indian legislation, or nullifying the policy of the British Executive in India would be regarded as an impracticable anomaly. Indeed so obviously impossible would be the application of any such system in the circumstances of the case, that his Excellency does not believe that it has been seriously advocated by any native statesman of the slightest weight or importance. "I have come into contact," his Lordship adds, "during the last four years, with, I imagine almost all the most distinguished persons in India. I have talked with most of them upon these matters, and I have never heard a suggestion from one of them in the sense I have mentioned. But if no native statesman of weight or importance capable of appreciating the true interests of England and of India is found to defend this programme, who are those who do? Who and what are the persons who seek to assume such great power—to tempt the fate of Phaeton, and to sit in the chariot of the Sun? Well, they are gentlemen of whom I desire to speak with the greatest courtesy and kindness, for they are most of them, the product of the system of education which we ourselves have carried on during the last thirty years. But thirty years is a very short time in which to reduce a self-governing nation from its primordial elements. At all events, let us measure the extent of educated assistance upon which we could call at this moment; let us examine the degree of proficiency which the educated classes of India have attained and the relation of their numbers to the rest of the population. Out of the whole population of British India which may be put at 200 millions in round numbers not more than five or six per cent. can read and write, while less than one per cent. has any knowledge of English. Thus the overwhelming mass of the people, perhaps one hundred and ninety out of the two hundred millions, are still steeped in ignorance, and of the ten or twelve millions who have acquired education, three-fourths or perhaps less have not attained to more than the most elementary knowledge. Consequently, it may be said that, out of a population of 200 millions, there are only a very few thousands who may be considered to possess adequate qualification so far as education and an acquaintance with Western ideas or even Eastern learning are concerned, for taking an intelligent view of those intricate and complicated economic and political questions affecting the destinies of so many millions of men which are almost daily being presented for the consideration of the Government of India. I would ask then how could any reasonable man imagine that the British Government would be content to allow this microscopic minority to control the administration of that majestic and multiform Empire for whose safety and welfare they are responsible in the eyes of God and before the face of civilization. At present, however, it appears to me a groundless contention that it represents the people of India. These persons ought to know that in the present condition to India there can be no real or effective representation of the people with their enormous numbers, their multifarious and their tasselated nationalties."

We have shown in a recent issue that the ratio of educated to uneducated men in India is 1 to 8; that in Bengal the ratio is about 1 to 5; and that these educated men are fully capable of interpreting the wants and wishes and feelings of their uneducated brethren. We will not go over the ground again. Suffice it to say that we attempted to show that there are elements in India which could be utilized to a considerable extent in establishing a system of Government in which the people could be allowed a voice in governing themselves. As for Parliamentary Government in India, the Viceroy is right in saying that it is not suited to the present political condition of the country. In speaking of the unsuitability of this form of Government, His Excellency pointedly referred, we believe, to the Resolutions of the first and second Congress with reference to this subject. There is a great deal of misapprehension with regard to this matter. The idea is not to 'create a representative body or bodies in which the official element shall be in a minority, who shall have what is called the power of the purse, and who, through this instrumentality shall be able to bring the British Executive into subjection to their will'; but to extend on some broader basis than at present obtains the Legislative Councils of the country having a limited number of elected members. The opinions of those who would wish to have a Parliamentary system of Government for India are not entitled to the slightest weight. The circumstances of the country would only admit of *qualified* representation, and this is all that is required. The present system of nominating members to the Legislative Councils has not been found satisfactory, and the educated classes wish that this system should be changed, and that the people should be given the privilege of having *some elected* members in the Legislative Councils The educated classes do not wish to subvert the present Government, but to strengthen it. Forces, material, intellectual and political have been at work whose existence cannot be ignored. They should be modified and controlled in such a manner that they may produce results which would be of advantage to the State and benefit to the people. These forces cannot be suppressed; the wise statesman should utilize them in the service of Government.

The Viceroy assures us that he views with favour and sympathy the desire of the educated classes of India to be more largely associated with their rulers in the conduct of affairs of their country. Such an ambition, he says, is not only very natural, but very worthy, provided due regard be had to the circumstances of the country and to the conditions under which the British administration in India discharges its duties. In the speech which the Viceroy delivered at Calcutta on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee, he used the following expression:—"Wide and broad indeed are the new fields in which the Government of India is called upon to labour, but no longer, as of aforetime, need it labour alone. Within the period we are reviewing, education has done its work, and we are surrounded on all sides by native gentlemen of great attainments and intelligence, from whose hearty, loyal and honest co-operation we may hope to derive the greatest benefit. In fact, to an Administration so peculiarly situated as ours, their advice, assistance, and solidarity are essential to the successful exercise of its function. Nor do I regard with any other feelings than those of approval and good will their natural ambition to be more extensively associated with their English rulers in the administration of their own domestic affairs, and I glad and happy should I be if, during my sojourn amongst them, circumstances permitted me to extend and to place upon a wider and more logical footing the political status which was so wisely given a generation ago by that great statesman, Lord Halifax, to such Indian gentlemen as by their influence, their acquirements, and the confidence they inspired in their fellow-countrymen, were marked out as useful adjuncts to our Legislative Councils." To every word which the Viceroy then spoke he continues to adhere; but it must be borne in mind that even the most moderate constitutional changes cannot be effected by a stroke of the pen, or without the most anxious deliberations as well as careful discussions in Parliament. "If ever a political organization has existed" says his Excellency, "where caution is necessary in dealing with those problems which affect the adjustment of the administrative machine, and where haste and precipitancy are liable to produce deplorable results, it is that which hold together our complex Indian Empire, and the man who stretches forth his hand towards the ark, even with the best intentions, may well dread lest it should shrivel up to the shoulder. But growth and development are the rule of the world's history, and from the proofs I have already given of the way in which English statesmanship has perpetually striven gradually to adapt our method of Government in India to the expanding intelligence and capacities of the educated classes amongst our Indian subjects, it may be confidently expected that the legitimate and reasonable aspirations of the responsible heads of native society, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan, will in due time receive legitimate satisfaction. The more we enlarge the surface of our contact with the educated and intelligent public opinion of India the better; and although I hold it absolutely not merely for the maintenance of our own power, but for the good government of the country, and for the general content of all classes, especially for the people at large, that England should never abdicate her supreme control of public affairs, or delegate to a minority, to a class, the duty of providing for the welfare of the diversified communities over which she rules, I am not less convinced that we could, with advantage, draw more largely than we have hitherto done on native intelligence and native assistance in the discharge of our duties. I have had ample opportunities of gauging and appreciating to its full extent the measure of good sense, of practical wisdom, and of experience which is possessed by the leading men of India, both among the great nobles on the one hand, and amongst the leisured and professional classes on the other, and I have now submitted officially to the home authorities some personal suggestions in harmony with the foregoing views."

We rejoice that Lord Dufferin recognised the imperative necessity of extending and placing upon a wider and more logical footing the political status of our countrymen; and of drawing more largely than has hitherto been done on native intelligegce and native assistance in the administration of the country. His Excellency tells us that he 'has submitted officially to the home-authorities some personal suggestions in harmony with the foregoing views.' It is difficult to know from these obscure remarks the nature of the recommendations the Viceroy has made. We wish official etiquette had allowed him to be more explicit on the subject. The idea which his speech has created in the public mind is that his Excellency totally disapproves of *any sort* of Representative Government for the country, that he is entirely in favour of the system of *nomination* and that the only thing he has recommended is an addition of one or two more unofficial members in the Legislative Councils. The public has no means of knowing what his recommendations really are. Referring to his speech on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jublee, His Excellency said that he continues to adhere to every word which he then spoke. This remark gives us an assurance that His Excellency has not changed his opinion regarding the advisability of giving extended political status to our countrymen. Our aspirations will not be satisfied by having only one or two more non-official members in the Councils. The Viceroy was well aware of this, and the scheme he has forwarded for the consideration of

the home authorities is worthy of his sagacity as a statesman. We have good grounds for stating that he has recommended that a *modified* form of Representative Government, with proper checks and safe-guards, should be given to the people; and that the services of the great nobles on the one hand, and *the leisured and professional classes on the other* should be largely availed of in administering the country. Universal suffrage is out of the question, but he is of opinion that in limited areas the privilege of election may be conceded to the people. It is *selection* guided and controlled by *nomination* which forms the salient point of his Excellency's scheme for reforming the Legislative Councils.

This is what Lord Dufferin has done for us, and for this we should be deeply grateful to His Excellency. The home authorities may not approve of his Excellency's recommendations, but the Viceroy has done his duty, and for this we offer him our warmest acknowledgments. The words he spoke on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee created some hopes in the minds of the people, and what we have said above will show that the Marquis of Dufferin has done all that lay in his power to ensure their realization. More than this it is unfair to expect, and posterity will judge of the wisdom of the measure he has recommended for adoption.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Dufferin arrived in Calcutta on Thursday last, and met with a warm reception from all classes of the community.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor returned from Orissa at 9 o'clock in the morning on Thursday last.

ST. ANDREWS dinner took place in the Town Hall on Friday. Among the principal guests invited, in addition to His Excellency, were Colonel Lord William Beresford, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Sir Frederick Roberts, Sir Comer Petheram, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Sir Henry Harrison, Member of the Supreme and Bengal Legislative Councils, and the Secretaries to Government.

THE Marquis of Lansdowne received a warm reception at Aden and expressed great satisfaction at the security of the fortification of the "Gibralter of the East." His Lordship experienced bad weather in the Red Sea, but the *Sutlej* which carries the precious load fairly weathered it out. His Lordship's daughters who are coming by sea all the way from England will join him and their noble mother at Bombay, where great preparations have been made for their reception. Lord Lansdowne arrives in Bombay to-day and a notification of the Bombay Government Gazette notifies that his Lordship will stay there till Thursday. No halt will be made at Allahabad as rumoured before and his lordship is timed to arrive at Calcutta on Saturday next. Lord Dufferin will make over charge to the new Viceroy on Monday. It is announced that within a week or so of his Lordship's arrival in Calcutta the Levee and Drawing room will be held, after which his Lordship will visit Burma. His Lordship, it is rumoured, has determined to set a good example by staying at the metropolis for six months after assumption of office and not going away to the hills before.

CALCUTTA is now quite full of Indian notables who have come to bid the retiring Viceroy adieu and welcome the Marquis of Lansdowne. The Nawab Bahadur of Calcutta, Nawab Sir Khursid Jah Amir Kabar and the Maharaja of Vizianagram have already arrived. We cordially welcome our guests. His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur is shortly expected.

MR. P. C. LYONS will succeed Mr. E. C. Colvin as Private Secretary of Sir Steuart Bayley. Mr. Lyons is expected in Calcutta next week.

IT is stated that Dr. K. Macleod has been appointed President of the Calcutta Health Society in the place of Mr. Justice Cunningham.

THE *Pioneer* doubts if the proposed Conference about the Provincial Contracts, which has been announced to take place in Calcutta at an early date, will come off at present. Our contemporary apprehends that the matter is going to be adjourned *sine die*.

MADRAS has accorded a right enthusiastic reception to Mr. Eardley Norton, who as a colleague of Messers W. C. Bonnerjee and Dadabhai Nowrajee recently represented India so well in England. Mr. D. S. White presided at the reception and anti-Congress men came in for a good share of reproof at the hands of the veteran President of the Madras European and Eurasian Association.

THE Madras correspondent of a contemporary telegraphs that the Madras Government has authorised the construction of Tramways in Madras as arranged between the Municipality and the Indian Tramways Company.

A STRANGE and somewhat disagreeable commentary on the modes of British taxation comes from a Native State. H. H. Maharaja Holkar has abolished the export duty hitherto levied on Salt in the Indore State. The enlightened administration of this Prince proves beyond doubt that the complaints against him are wholly groundless and got up by his enemies for compromising him in the eye of the Paramount Power.

WE learn that the Delhi Municipality proposes to demolish the greater portion of the city wall, to admit of freer ventilation and expansion of the city. It is said that the Government of India has already sanctioned the demolition of the Lahore Gate in the interests of traffic. It is a pity that ventilation of the city cannot be secured without demolishing historical monuments. Is there nothing that can prevent this vandalism? The Lucknow Municipality was severely taken to task some time ago for doing some such thing with the Niel Gate and was checked by an injunction from the Supreme Government. But now the Supreme Government sides with the barbarians and all hopes must be at an end.

THE Bengal Theatre is keeping up its well-earned reputation for successfully bringing out popular dramas. *Parikshiter Bramhashap* is the latest development of the religious phase of dramatic revival in Bengal and the piece which after a careful rehearsal was put on board on Saturday last, was well recieved by a crowded house. The scenes and appurtenances were excellent and the acting throughout good. But the interest centers round the innumerable sweet and pathetic songs which are interspersed all through the play and which have been cleverly tuned and were exquisitely sung. The artistes all sustained their different parts well and *Parkshit's* vocal powers commanded the admiration of all.

THE examination for filling up of vacancies in the clerical establishment of the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and attached offices will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University on Saturday the 12th January, next and the following days. There are only 10 vacancies in the lower division, which are to be competed for, of which five are reserved for candidates passing at Allahabad and Lahore. There will be no examination this year for the upper division.

SKATING as a form of popular amusement has been introduced this year in Calcutta and Mr. Ridgley the enterprising proprietor of the Columbia Skating Rink has set up a mammoth structure on *maidan* capable of accommodating 5000 devotees of the "art of balance". A very good beginning has been made and the rink is crowded every night. The floor is all that can be desired and the decorations of the interior in the Chinese and Japanese style are excellent.

DR. GAMALEIA, a physician of Odessa, claims to have discovered a method of protection against cholera. He is coming to India in March to pursue his investigations which, we hope and pray, will be crowned with success.

MR. WILLIAM DIGBY C. I. E. who has undertaken the Secretaryship of the Indian Political Agency in London is shortly expected in India, and will, it is hoped, come in time to take part in the deliberation of the Congress.

JUTE to the value of two lakhs of rupees has, it is said, been destroyed by the late fire at the Ganges Jute Mill in Howrah.

UNPLEASENT news comes from Zanzibar. In consequence of the natives having fired on a German Man of War the Germans have bombarded the town of Lindi. The Sultan in the meantime is dangerously ill. A proclamation has been issued by the admirals of the blockading fleets that the blockade of the slave coast will immediately commence.

WE are very glad to learn that Mr. George Yule has consented to preside at the forthcoming Allahabad Congress. We have had a Hindoo, a Parsee and a Mahomedan President of the Congress already and there is a fitness of things in a distinguished and philanthropic non-official European presiding at the fourth Congress. Mr. Yule's broad sympathies with India and his eminent position in his own society exceptionally enable him to command the respect of Indians and Europeans alike, and the fact of his presidency will put a stop, let us hope, to all friction.

THE Criminal Sessions of the High Court will commence its sittings on Wednesday, the 5th instant, and Mr. Justice Norris will preside when the Original work will be taken over by Mr. Justice Trevelyan. The calender is rather a heavy one and there are two cases of murder and one of attempt to murder. Suddhabodh Bhattacharjee who stands charged with the murder of his wife, will take his trial and will be defended by Messrs. Woodroffe, Lalmohun Ghose and Surres Chandra Biswas.

THE Bethune Society held its first meeting of the Session at the Medical College Theatre on Thursday last when Mr. Mohini Mohun Chatterjee delivered a very thoughtful and interesting lecture on 'Modern India, its duties and possibilities." Mr. Cotton presided.

WE are sorry to learn that much sickness prevails among the British troops at Gnatong and the suffering from cold is intense. The ostensible object of making the Thibetans withdraw from Sikkim has long been gained and it is difficult to see why new difficulties should be courted by continuance of the British troops on the frontier, upon whom the inclemencies of the weather have already told so much that they have to be strongly re-inforced.

INDIA cannot be sufficiently thankful to Sir William Hunter for his noble and untiring efforts to awaken English public opinion on Indian subjects. Sir William plainly sees that the old bottle will no longer do for new wine and tries to convince his countrymen that it is so. His powerful and facile pen has been to this end devoted to the service of India. Early this month Sir William will lecture on "The New Forces in India," when we have no doubt his oratorical and logical powers will convince his audience that the existence of "New India" can no longer be ignored. Any one that helps in making Indian subjects better appreciated by the English public is deserving of our deepest gratitude, and we trust that the distinguished European visitors, whom we have now the pleasure of having amongst us will aid in the good work.

THE following is a complete list of Lord Lansdowne's staff which has received the sanction of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress:—Military Secretary, Lieutenant-Colonel Lord William Beresford, V. C.; Acting Private Secretary Captain Streatfield (Grenadier Guards;) Aides-de-Camp, Captain the Hon. C. Harbord (Scots Guards), Major R. Hamilton (Lancashire Regiment); Mr. H. A. Pakenham (Grenadier Guards); and Surgeon E. H. Fean (Coldstream Guards.)

WE are glad to learn that Mr John Bright has rallied from the bronchitis and weakness from which he was suffering.

AFFAIRS in Behar look just a shade less gloomy than the last week. There have been some showers in South Behar which will improve the prospect of the *rabi* crop and that it is expected will, in a measure, counterbalance the general failure. More showers are expected and in the irrigated districts a tolerable crop is looked forward to. The price of food grain, however, continues very high though there is upward tendency.

WE are glad to find that the N. W. Provinces Government has bestowed upon Dr. Ram Lal Chakrabutty, who is in charge of Lucknow Balarampore hospital, the title of Rai Bahadoor. His long and meritorious services have met with a tardy reception ; but better late than never. His fame has travelled to Bengal and all who know the doctor know him as an able physician and a thorough, hearty and amiable gentleman.

MATTERS look gloomy again in Suakin. The second Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, and one hundred British mounted Infantry, now stationed at Cairo, have been ordered to proceed to Suakin immediately, to take part in the defence there. In the House of Commons the other day Mr. W. H. Smith, replying to a question, said that the British Government, on learning the plans meditated by the Egyptian Government for repelling the attacks of the Dervishes on Suakin, offered the assistance of a certain number of British troops to be employed only in the immediate vicinity of Suakin, and the offer was accepted. Mr. Smith said it was not intended to stop any troops on their way home from India.

WE congratulate the Bengal Branch of the Lady Dufferin Fund on the unexpected windfall which we announced the other day. At a meeting of the subscribers of the Bengal Jubilee Fund, held on Tuesday last, at the British Indian Association rooms, under the presidency of H H. the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad, it was resolved on the proposal of Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore and Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna that the balance of the General Jubilee Fund be made over to the Bengal Branch of the National Association for providing female medical aid, as a contribution to the new hospital for women about to be erected in Calcutta under the auspices of the Association, with a request that the name 'Victoria' may be incorporated in the new hospital, and that a ward in the new hospital be called the 'Empress Victoria Jubilee Ward." The balance amounts to Rs. 33,000 of which a sum of Rs. 24,000 has been collected, Rs. 9,000 not yet being collected. The Jubilee Fund is to be wound up now and a committee has been appointed for that purpose.

FISHERY rights have been so much unsettled by the recent decisions of the High Court on the subject that one hardly knows whether *Jalkar* is still a proprietory attribute in the Mafassil or not, where floods and inundations are of general occurence and allow fish in the pond to assume the character of *feræ naturæ*. The hardship is keenly felt, and we are glad to learn that the legislature has determined to move for grappling with the evil. It is said that legislation will proceed on the basis of the English law, but we must remember that in Bengal we have a set of circumstances to which analogy will not be found on all points in England.

THE Whitechapel murders of London which still remain undetected have proved the rock upon which Sir Charles Warren's reputation has been wrecked. The distinguished Military Governor has not played the detective well and he finds East End *Budmashes* a harder lot to deal with than Suakin roughs. Mr. James Munro, so well-known in Bengal, acted as his lieutenant for some time, till his Chief's disinclination to strengthen the detective staff compelled our ex-Inspector-General to cut off his dearly cherished relations with Scotland Yard. Difference of opinion with the Home Secretary, however, now compels Sir Charles to retire and the discarded Lieutenant now quietly steps into his shoes. Bengal will take Mr. Munro's elevation as a compliment to its heaven-born service and his career will be keenly watched in this country.

ON his way to Dacca His Excellency the Viceroy held a durbar at Sahebgunj where he embarked and the place was illuminated in His Excellency's honor. Rampore Boalia was passed on the 24th ultimo and Naraingunj was reached on the 25th. The Naraingunj Municipality presented an address which touched on the steady increase of the trade of the place, and on the noble endeavours of the Marchioness of Dufferin on behalf of native women. The preparations for the reception of the representative of the Queen-Empress, at Dacca where His Excellency arrived on the same date, were commensurate with the fame of the Capital of Eastern Bengal and the loyalty of its citizens. Nawab Sir Abdul Ghani Mia Bahadur and Raja Rajendro Narain Roy of Bhowal were the moving spirits, and Lord Dufferin honored them well with special attention. The Municipal address touched on the fact of this being the second time, within the last fifteen years, that Dacca has been allowed the privilege of welcoming a Viceroy. All political allusions were scrupulously avoided. His Excellency in reply was good enough to promise that 'should it be subsequently required of him, he would lose no opportunity of doing all that lay in his power towards advancing the prosperity and well-being of the people of India.' The Marchioness of Dufferin was indisposed and could not attend the reception. But the Municipality bore grateful testimony to the noble work inaugurated by her Ladyship. The Mahomedans of Dacca have determined to specially commemorate their Excellencys' visit by adding a wing for female patients to the Mitford hospital.

PROFESSOR Bryce M P. who is now in our midst, has been well received by the Calcutta community. On Tuesday, Kumar Neel Krishna and Binoy Krishna organised a very successful musical *soiree* at their palatial residence at Sobhabazar, when a large number of European and Indian gentlemen assembled to meet the distinguished visitor. The spacious nautch hall and drawing rooms were gaily decorated and brilliantly illuminated and the hosts were all attention and courtsey to their numerous guests while the musical and magical entertainment, provided were of a thoroughly enjoyable order. Sir William Comer Petheram, the Hon-ble Mr. Westland and Mr. George Yule were present among others. On Wednesday there was a second good gathering at the British Indian Association rooms to meet the Professor, who must have been favourably impressed by Indian hospitality. He had some opportunities of judging for himself of the intelligence and patriotism of his Indian constituents, whose much neglected cause, it is to be hoped, he will espouse and plead in and out of Parliament on his return home. The professor is alike distinguished for his literary attainments as for his philanthropy and is known to entertain kindly feelings towards the land of his sojourn. Other distinguished European nobles and gentlemen who are coming or have already come to visit India this cold weather should have similar receptions, and we are sure the leaders of our community will not be behindhand in according such receptions to them.

A person cured of Deafness and Noises in the head of 23 years' standing by a Simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J, H. Nicholson, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption its Treatment and Curability," writes —"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptons accompanying emacation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise it in substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil," Benjamin Clark, Esq., M. R. C. S., F. L. S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes —"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be preceptible; so that in some cases extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption' may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time the Pale Oil does.' Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co, 210, High-Holborn London.

Correspondence.

THE VICEROY, MR. HUME AND THE CONGRESS PARTY.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDIAN MIRROR.]

SIR,— I am rejoiced to perceive that the National Congress is beginning to attract the attention of our Rulers.

THE latest instance of this is His Excellency the Viceroy's last night's utterances, *after* the St. Andrew's Dinner. There are may things in these utterances which lead me to fear that His Excellency is not so well informed as to Congress matters, as I hoped and believed. Abler pens than mine, however, must set him right on the general question, but there is one passage in His Excellency's speech *as reported in the Englishman* which embodying, as it does, a direct personal attack on myself, demands from me more particular notice. That passage runs as follows :—

> Nor is the silly threat of one of the chief officers—the principal Secretary, I believe, of the Congress, that he and his Congress friends hold in their hands keys not only of a popular insurrection, but of a military revolt, calculated to restore our confidence in their discretion.

Nor, I can hardly believe that His Excellency really used either these words, or even words to a like effect, because I am positive that I never at any time, publicly or privately, in writing or by word of mouth, gave expression to any thing even distantly approaching the sentements attributed to me in this passage. Possibly His Excellency was referring to a passage in my letter, published in the *Pioneer* of the 24th November, 1887, in which, in reply to Mr. Beck, I wrote as follows :—

> To continue. Mr. Beck's assertions (which perhaps he conceives to be argument), in support of this monstrous proposition of his, are as untenable as is the proposition itself. He says, "the English-educated class does not at present holds in its hands the keys of the magazines of physical force in this country. They have no control over the Native Army, nor over those classes of warlike peasantry, which form the inflammable material of the country." Now in the first place, no one ever dreamt of the representation being based on the English-educated class. Every one confidently expects that the system, which will be sanctioned by the Government will be far *more* perfect, and not *less* perfect, than that under which our National Congresses assemble. Yet, even under our present imperfect, tentative system, the English-educated class does not constitute one-fiftieth of the persons directly represented. *Great* stress is laid upon all the representatives understanding English, because this is now the true *lingua franca* of the Empire, and Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam, Guzerati, Mahratti, Sindhi, Punjabi, Urdu, Persian, Hindi, Bengali, Assamese and Uriah speakers can here all meet on a common basis ; and yet at the last Congress there were many delegates, and even several speakers, who were only acquainted with their own vernaculars. If we take the Provincial Standing Congress Committee, (to say nothing of sub-committees and representatives) comprising some 97 members, fully one-third of these are not English educated men, and in the lower grades of the organisation the English-educated are the exceptions. But the large body of more or less educated (not *English*-educated) men who are at this moment supporting the movement, do hold in their hands the keys of a good many magazines of physical force, *though they are not going to put those keys in the locks.*
>
> As for the Native Army, every sepoy and Native officer has a home, and often visits it on leave and furlough, and every one of them could be got at without the slightest difficulty, *and* (the facts of the case are so plain, simple and irrefutable) converted to the views held by the great mass of his educated and half-educated countrymen. In two years the great bulk of the Native Army could be converted into sound politicians and strong supporters of the reform movement. But the policy of our leaders has always been opposed to any action that could possibly incline the Government to suspect the perfect loyalty of our agitation, and, therefore, not only has this not been attempted, but Native officers, on leave, who were desirous of taking part in demonstrations connected with the work of the national party, have been discouraged and advised, *so long as they remain in the army*, to leave politics alone, and content themselves with loyally obeying their lawful superiors.

Now, I leave any fair-minded man to say whether the above can possibly be construed as a "silly," or any kind of, "threat" of "holding the keys not only of a popular insurrection, but of military revolt ; and I am constrained to conclude that His Excellency has either been misreported, or, not having done me the honor of himself reading my letter, has been misled by others as its purport.

A. O. HUME.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*November* 21, 1888.

GENERAL.— Mr. J. C. Lloyd, Sub-Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is promoted temporarily to the first grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 18th December 1887.

Mr. H. J. McIntosh, Covenanted Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Collector under section 4 of the Police Demands Recovery Act VII (D. C.) of 1880 in the District of Mozuferpore.

Babu Jogendra Nath Chuckerbutty, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector Noakholly, is transferred to the sudder station of the District of Burdwan.

Mr. J. C. Williamson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpigori, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 132 of Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd ultimo.

Mr. A. H. Collins is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to Backergunge, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea.

Mr. Nanda Krishna Bose, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the Rungpore District.

Moulvi Wahedullah, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, is transferred to Khulna, and is posted to the sudder station of that District.

Babu Bungshidhur Bannerji, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is transferred to Jessore, and is appointed to have charge of the Magurah Sub-Division of that District.

Babu Nityananda Bhar, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, it appointed temporarily to have charge of the Bishenpore Sub-Division of the Bankura District.

Mr. G. E. Manisty, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the sudder station of the Hazaribaugh District, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Pubna.

Babu Gouri Sunker Biswas, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Tipperah, is promoted temporarily to the fifth grade of the Subordinate Executive Service, with effect from the 28th August, 1888, vice Babu Narendra Nath Chowdhry, deceased.

Babu Nobin Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Fenny, Noakholly, is allowed leave for one month and eighteen days, under section 27 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 11th September last.

Mr. G. Toynbee, Magistrate and Collector of Hughly, is allowed furlough for ten months, under section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 24th January next or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Kumar Gopendra Krishna, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Magurah, Jessore, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15 instant.

The services of Babu Rajendra Nath Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Munshigunge, Dacca, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department of this Government.

Mr. B. De. Joint-Magistrate and Collector, is allowed leave for one month and two days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Faridpore.

Mr. W. B. Martin, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector in temporary charge of the Sewan Sub-Division of the Sarun District, is appointed to have charge of the Gopalgunge Sub-Division of that District.

Mr. Syed Nurul Huda, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, in temporary charge of the Gopalgunge Sub-Division of the Sarun District, is transferred temporarily to the sudder station of that District.

JUDICIAL : Babu Trailakya Nath Bose, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Bench at Balasore, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Babu Jotish Chunder Chatterji of his appointment as an Honorary Magistrate for the Nyhati Bench, in District of the 24-Pergunahs.

Badu Gobinda Chunder Ghose is apponted to be an Honorary Magistrate for the Nyhati Bench in the District of the 24-Pergunahs, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Sarat Chunder Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dumka, Sonthal Pergunahs, is vested with the powers of a Munsiff.

Mr. J. Wernicke, Darjiling, is appointed to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

Mr. A. L. McGavin, Temporary Deputy Mogistrate and Deputy Collector, Julpiguri, is appointed to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor's control.

Mr. J. Ghosal is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate of the Sealdah Bench, in the District of the 24-Pergunahs, and is vested with the power of a Magistrate of the third class.

Advertisements.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A valuable treatise entitled "GUIDE TO HEALTH"—being a series of popular essays on general Health, part I.—By an experienced Doctor. Subjects:—Health the greatest blessing on earth—How to attain ong life—Health and education—Early rising—Exercise—The philosophy of Sleep—The uses of Indian Hemp—On Tobacco smoking—Snuff taking and its effects—Burial or cremation—General Debility and its treatment &c. Price 8 ans. Postage 1 anna.

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১। কোম্পানীর এই মোকামের ফারামে সর্ব্ব প্রকার স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যের অলঙ্কার ও চাঁদীর বাসন, মুক্তার মালা প্রভৃতি সর্ব্বদা প্রস্তুত থাকে। ডাকমাশুল /০ আনা পাইলে ক্যাটালগ পাঠান যায়।

২। অলঙ্কার ক্রয়ের বা নির্দ্দিষ্ট ডাকঘরে পার্শ্বেল পৌঁছার ইনটিমেসন প্রাপ্তির ৭ দিন মধ্যে যদি ক্রেতা অলঙ্কারে ক্ষুৎ বা মলা যুক্ত না করিয়া ফেরত দেন, কোম্পানি তাহা ফেরত লইবেন এবং সম্পুর্ণ মূল্য ফেরত দিবেন।

তালিক। হীরকাঙ্গুরী।
প্রথম জলের ও পুরাতন খনির ১২৫—৪৫ টাকা
পোখরাজের অঙ্গুরী।
(প্রায় হীরার ন্যায় উজ্জল) ২০—১৬ „
বিনাপাইনের শীল অঙ্গুরী ১৬—১০ „
কন্যা-বিবাহের আভরণ।

বিবাহার্থি-কন্যার আপাদমস্তক স্বর্ণ রৌপ্যাভরণ অতি অল্প অল্প ওজনে কিন্তু দেখিতে ভড়কাল প্রস্তুত রাখা হইয়াছে।—

ডায়মন কাটা ডবল চিক ১।০, ১॥, ১ তোলা
ঝাড় ইরিং ১।০, ১৷৵০
ডায়মন কাট বাজু ১॥ তোলা

দুর্গাপূজা কর্ম্ম।
খুব সস্তা ! খুব সস্তা !! খুব সস্তা !!!

এত দিনে ৬।৭ তোলা ওজনে যে স্বর্ণ কান প্রস্তুত হইত তাহা হইতে অনেক সুশ্রী ও পরিষ্কার গঠন কান ন্যূনাধিক ৪ তোলা ওজনে তৈয়ারি আছে। বহু চিন্তার পর, দুর্গাপ্রতিমারচালির অনুকরণে, শ্রীকৃষ্ণবাবু এই নমুনা বাহির করিয়াছেন। কান আপাদমস্তক গণ্ডদেশ শোভ করিবে পছন্দ না হইলে টাকা ফেরত দিব। ডাকখরচ কোম্পা ন লোকসান দিবেন।

ড য়মন কাটা গঙ্গ-যমুনা মল।
মূল্য প্রতি জোড়া ৩০—৬০ টাকা

ইহা এত সুন্দর যে যেখানে রাখা যায় সেই স্থানই যেন উল হয়।

প্যানাপাত চুড়ী।

এ দেশে যত প্রকার চুড়ীর চলন সর্ব্বাপেক্ষা উৎকৃষ্ট নমুনা। ওসার এক রুল, মূল্য

তারে ১৫০ ১৭৫ টাকা
পাতে ৬০ ৮০ „
তারের তিন থাক বাজু ও অশ্বত্থ পত্র চিক।
মূল্য প্রত্যেক ১৫০—২০০

স্বর্ণকারের শিল্পনৈপুণ্যের পরীক্ষাস্থলে কেহ লইয়া যদি না পছন্দ করেন, ডাকখরচ কোম্পানী লোকসান দিবেন।

নিম্নলিখিত ব্যক্তিগণ ও শত শত লোক অনেকগুলি অলঙ্কার লইয়া বিশেষ সন্তোষসূচক পত্র লিখিয়াছেন—

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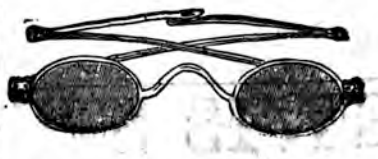

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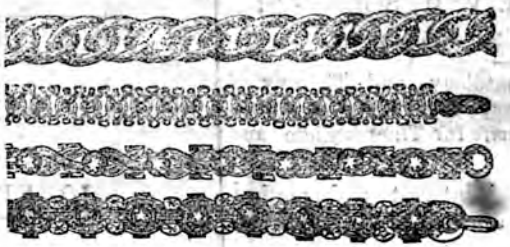

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